

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human VAP-1/AOC3 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse VAP-1 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human VAP-1/AOC3 Gly27-Asn763 Accession # Q16853
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

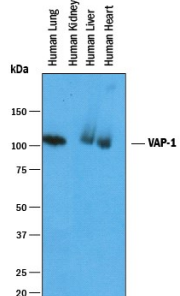
## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Simple Western</b>	10 µg/mL	See Below

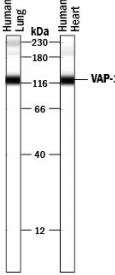
## DATA

**Western Blot**




**Detection of Human VAP-1/AOC3 by Western Blot.** Western blot shows lysates of human lung tissue, human kidney tissue, human liver tissue, and human heart tissue. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human VAP-1/AOC3 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF3957) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF019). A specific band was detected for VAP-1/AOC3 at approximately 95-100 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

**Simple Western**



**Detection of Human VAP-1/AOC3 by Simple Western™.** Simple Western lane view shows lysates of human lung tissue and heart tissue, loaded at 0.2 mg/mL. A specific band was detected for VAP-1/AOC3 at approximately 123 kDa (as indicated) using 10 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human VAP-1/AOC3 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF3957) followed by 1:50 dilution of HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF109). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using the 12-230 kDa separation system.



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

Vascular Adhesion Protein-1 (VAP-1) is a copper amine oxidase with a topaquinone cofactor. VAP-1 is a Type II integral membrane protein, but a soluble form of the enzyme is present in human serum, and its level increases in diabetes and some inflammatory liver diseases (1, 2). VAP-1 catalyzes the oxidative deamination of small primary amines such as methylamine, benzylamine, and aminoacetone in a reaction that produces an aldehyde, ammonia, and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (3). The enzyme is sensitive to inhibition by semicarbazide. VAP-1 expression is highest in the endothelium of lung, heart, and intestine, but low in tissues such as brain, spleen, kidney, and liver (4). VAP-1 vascular expression is regulated at sites of inflammation through its release from intracellular granules in which the protein is stored (5). The adhesive function of VAP-1 has been demonstrated in studies showing that the protein is important for the adherence of certain lymphocyte subtypes to inflamed endothelial tissues (6). VAP-1 mediated adhesion is involved in the process of leukocyte extravasation, an important feature of inflammatory responses. The role of VAP-1 amine oxidase activity in this process is not fully defined, but it appears to be carbohydrate-dependent (7). VAP-1 is considered to be a therapeutic target for diabetes, oxidative stress, and inflammatory diseases (8).

**References:**

1. Kurkijärvi, R. *et al.* (1998) *J. Immunol.* **161**:1549.
2. Gearing, A.J.H. and W. Newman (1993) *Immunol. Today* **14**:506.
3. Lizcano, J.M. *et al.* (1998) *Biochem. J.* **331**:69.
4. Smith, D.J. *et al.* (1998) *J. Exp. Med.* **188**:17.
5. Jaakkala K. *et al.* (2000) *Am. J. Pathol.* **157**:463.
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7. Salmi, M. and J. Jalkanen (1996) *J. Exp. Med.* **183**:569.
8. Dunkel, P. *et al.* (2008) *Curr. Med. Chem.* **15**:1827.